INTRODUCTION

What' is a wordProcessor? It's a Prog9ram allowing you to use your comPuter as a soPhisticated typewriter giving you editing features to correct your mistakes before Printing.
To get all the advantages of WORD-200 we strongly suggest you to read this manual carefully and become familiar with it before you actually start using WORD-200. To assist you further there is a quick reference section in the end of this manual and HELP command in the Program itself.

2.0 FEATURES AND LIMITATIONS

There is a choice of three types of documents to be typed. They are: PRIVATE LETTER - first page is arranged to 3 empty lines, then page number and another 2 empty lines. Your text will commence on the line number 7.
BUSINESS LETTER
- basicaly same as above, but will Print your (business) name and address in front. This information is entered when you type your first business letter and is stored in data statements at the end of the Program. If you want to use this again, sawe the Program after use to Preserve the information. When any Part of the information entered is changed, load the Program and type in following line: 3000 DATA-1 this will allow you to

enter the new information.
ARTICLE - this option does not generate first page number, just leaves six spaces at the top of the first page.
CHARACTER SET - there is a choice of which of the sets will be accesed by shift key L - type in lower case and shift to capitals, C - type in upper case and shift to lower case.
TYPING MARGINS - you can select number of lines
and columns in your page.
Number of lines per page should be between 20 and 350 number of columns can be between 10 and 80. More columns than 80 are possible, but modifications to the program are needed to print the result to the printer. If you own printer with more columns than 80 see appendix 1 for modifications.
PRINTER WIDTH - there are two standard widths supported 80 and 40 columns. For different ,widths see appendix 1.
JUSTIFICATION - three types can be selected. They are:
L - left printing will start from the first column.
R - right printing will end in the very last column of the printer width.
C - centralised the text will be centralised to the available width of the printer.
SPACING - text is spaced automatically when printed.
LIMITATIONS
There are also few limitations you should be aware about:
A) You have to press CR key after entering more than number of characters specified by typing margins.It is not

very important when CR is pressed, but it should be before twice as many characters are entered as specified by typing margins. Excess characters are shifted to the next line.
B) When using empty lines on the start of the line use cursor key to move cursor to desired position rather than space bar.
C) Commas cannot be used in the line -use' dieresis chracter (ENG DIER'S B) key instead.
D) YEN symbol cannot be used as a first character in the line.
NOTE: you can continue typing at any stage, whenever you see a question mark in left side of the screen. When uncertain what to do next, use HELP command to bring some information on your screen.

2.1 COMMANDS

There are eighteen Powerfull commands to help you with your wordProcessing. Each command starts with a YEN symbol (this is hidden under a Pound key-not marked) to identify it.All commands are listed below with their syntax and meaning. When incorrect syntax or parameter are entered, SYNTAX ERROR message' is displayed and beep sound will draw the attention to the screen. Syntax errors do not disrupt the execution of the Program. The only action needed is to reenter command correctly.
There are few groups of commands and

they are described in following section of this manual.
Firstly we will take interest in screen commands - they are commands to operate videoscreen to see what has actually been typed
As Printing lines can have up to 80 characters per line and monitor can only display 38 characters per line Printing lines will occupy varying number of screen lines. There will be as many lines displayed as the screen can accomodate. Each line is provided with a line number in the start of the line. These numbers are used for editing Purposes. (Line editor only).

2.1.1 SCREEN COMMANDS

YPRINT - this will Print text on the screen from the start.
YPRINT;N - will Print starting with line number N.
YNEXT - will Print next screen.

2.1.2 EDITING COMMANDS

These commands allow you to delete, insert, change or move any line before Printing text to the Printer.
YDELETE;N - will delete line with number N.
YINSERT;N;M - after this screen is cleared and you can enter a new line. Line will be inserted between lines number N amd M.
YFIX;N - after this command line with number N is Printed on the screen and

you can edit it.
YUNDO - this command will cancel an effect of last DELETE or FIX commands. This command can be used untill system pointers are disturbed (by using MOVE command for example), then message CAN'T CONTINUE USE INSERT COMMAND will appear.To recover last deleted or changed line simply insert a new line anywhere convinient and type YD$ as the new line.Line can then be edited in usual manner.
YMOVE;N;M - this will move line with number N to present position of line M.
NOTE:
Before line is entered by Pressing the CR key, you can use editing features of the SEGA computer.

2.1.3 PRINTING COMMANDS

These commands allow you to operate the printer and print the hard copy of the text.
YLPRINT - this will result in one copy of the complete document.
YLPRINT;N - will print n copies of the complete document.
YLPRINT-N - will print only Nth page of the document.
As mentioned before you have a choice of two printer widths and three types of justification. For different Printer widths see appendix 1.
You may also find it necessary to set switches in your Printer to avoid double spacing of the lines or simillar Problems.
inPutfix;166

2.1.4 TAPE COMMANDS

These commands allow you to store text on the tape and load it back when needed. This is particulary usefull for storing standard letters or often used clauses for future use. Text is loaded to the same memory location it was saved from, any text currently in memory will be overwritten and any margins set previously will be changed to those of loaded document. Commands are as follows:
YSAVE;FILE NAME - will save the text to the tape. Prior to execution of this command tape recorder must be ready and correct buttons Pressed.
YLOAD;FILE NAME - will load specified file from the tape. Make sure your recorder is ready and correct tape is in the recorder before Pressing CR.

2.1.5 ADDITIONAL COMMANDS

YHELP - this command will bring instructions back on the screen.
YTAB;N - will specify number of spaces for tabulator function.
YT - use this as first two characters of the line to use tabulator. This only works in the start of the line. Excess characters will be shifted to the next line and Previous unfinished line will be finished automatically.
Y$ - use this as first two characters

of the line for new paragraph. Works in simillar fashion to YT, but gives four spaces in the start of the line. YEND - use to return to BASIC. To re-enter the program type following command on the screen: GOTO 640. NOTE: any command without a parameter can be shortened to YEN sign and first letter of relevant command.

3.1.0 ERROR MESSAGES

There are few error messages from within WORD-200 that can be detected.
1) The text after YEN sign is not a command, or parameter in command is incorrect (using lower case for commands, line numbers exceeding 350 , line numbers negative, omitted semicolons) will result in SYNTAX ERROR ENTER AGAIN message.
2) Using YWNDO command after system pointers have been changed will result in CAN'T CONTINUE USE INSERT;N;M message. Use INSERT command and type YD$ as the new line.
3) LINE NUMBER GREATER THAN 350 will be displayed every time line number >350 is encountered in printing routine
4) OUT OF SPACE ERROR will be displayed any time number of lines reaches 350.
5) YOU HAVE ONLY TWO LINES LEFT. will be displayed when there is 100 bytes of usable memory left.
6) Errors from BASIC - there should not be any of these, but if you happen to get one type GOTO640 on the screen to get back to WORD-200.

3.1.1 QUICK REFERENCE

```
YPRINT (YP)
YPRINT;N
YNEXT (YN)
YDELETE;N
YINSERT;N;M
YFIX;N
YMOVE;N;M
YUNDO (YU)
YLPRINT (YL)
YLPRINT;N
YLPRINT-N
YHELP (YH)
YTAB;N
YT
Y$
YEND (YE)
YSAVE;FILE NAME
YLOAD;FILE NAME
```

APPENDIX 1

ALTERING PRINTER WIDTH

To accomodate different Printer width to those supported by WORD-200, add following lines to the Program :

```
1585   CURSOR6,9 : PRINT"#4-...COLUMN"
1596   IF X$="4"THENX$="..." : GOTO1598
```

Where you Place your number of columns in Place of three dots.

You can also increase handling capacity of WORD-200 by deleting all the instruction Print statements. Lines 1 - 9 must not be altered, as they contain embedded machine code to handle inPut / outPut and define the array sizes.

APPENDIX 2

VERSION 2.1

There are a few differences between version 1.1 and 2.1. They are 1. you can press CR any time even before reaching specified number of characters. Your new entry is added to previous line. To finish the line before reaching number of characters specified before, type Y YEN symbol as a last character before Pressing CR key.
To enter an empty line move cursor two places to the right and type Y before Pressing CR.
2. All your INSERT entries are blended to the text and whole file is shifted. The same Process happens with excess characters when FIXING the line. Pages and Paragraphs are observed - that means lines are moved to the next page as needed and new lines are created for excess characters if the Paragraph marker is encountered. Paragraph marker is a Greek letter PHI and this is not Printed .